

# HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakesp. K. John.*  
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knollet.*  
**HURRICANE.** } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;  
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
In corners with selected friends withdraw;  
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*  
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*  
To **HURRY.** *v. a.* [*pengyan*, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was like a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
To offer service to your enemy;  
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down  
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakespeare.*  
For whom all this haste  
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*  
Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er  
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*  
A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison's Spectator.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,  
That *hurries* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.  
Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
**HURRY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*  
It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodw.*  
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison's Spectator.*  
A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison's Guardian.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*  
The pavement sounds with trampling feet,  
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay's Trivia.*

**HURST.** *n. f.* [*hýrre*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsl.*  
To **HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [*hýrre*, wounded, Saxon; *beurter*, to strike, French.]  
1. To mischief; to harm.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;  
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*  
2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.  
My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*  
It breeds contempt  
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,  
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

**HURT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Harm; mischief.  
The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.  
Where is he wounded?  
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

# HUS

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*  
In arms and science 'tis the fame,  
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

**HURTER.** *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.  
**HURTFUL.** *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.  
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Holker, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard shun,  
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**HURTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.  
**HURTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To **HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*beutter*, French; *viare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter.  
The noise of battle *hurts* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,  
And nature stronger than his just occasion,  
Made him give battle to the lionsess,  
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,  
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To **HURGLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.  
This is probably the original of *hurle*.  
His harmful club he gan to *hurle* high,  
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HURTBERRY.** *n. f.* [*hurs bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.  
**HURTLESS.** *adj.* [from *hurt*.]  
1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.  
Unto her home he oft would go,  
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,  
Her parents liking well it should be so;  
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.  
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gap he takes,  
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden's En.*  
2. Receiving no hurt.  
**HURTLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.  
Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Stacey.*

**HURTLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.  
**HUSBAND.** *n. f.* [*husband*, master, Danish, from *house* and *bonda*, Runick, a master.]  
1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.  
Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Why, woman, your husband is in his old limes again; he so takes on yonder with my husband, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This careful husband had been long away,  
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*  
The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination or relation of husband. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.  
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,  
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold. *Dryden.*  
3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.  
Edward I. shewed himself a right good husband; owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*  
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.  
Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

In those fields  
The painful husband plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hakewill.*  
If continu'd rain  
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,  
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To supply with an husband.  
Think you I am no stronger than my sex,  
Being so father'd and so husband'd? *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
If you shall prove  
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy  
Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,  
Where yet she never was. *Shakespeare.*

In my right,  
By me invested, he compeers the best.  
—That were the most, if he should husband you. *Shakesp.*  
2. To manage with frugality.  
It will be pastime passing excellent,  
If it be husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

The

# HUS

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If thou be master-gunner, spend not all  
That thou can't speak at once; but husband it, *Herbert.*  
And give men turns of speech.

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.  
A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he fits at a great rent. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**HUSBANDLESS.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.  
A widow, husbandless, subject to fears;  
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakesp. King John.*

**HUSBANDLY.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.  
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;  
And compass it then, is a husbandly part. *Tuss. Husbandry.*  
**HUSBANDMAN.** *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the husbandman. *Brome.*

**HUSBANDRY.** *n. f.* [from *husband*.]  
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.  
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of husbandry, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Aft if in husbandry he ought did know, *Hubbard's Tale.*  
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Husbandry supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;  
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,  
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
Her plenteous womb  
Expresseth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shakespeare.*

The feeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*  
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of husbandry, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any husbandry upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*  
2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's husbandry in heaven;  
The candles are all out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
You have already faved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good husbandry. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.  
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands  
The husbandry and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*  
**HUSH.** *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shak.*  
There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,  
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
**HUSH.** *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,  
A silence in the heav'n's, the rack stand still,  
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below  
As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
To **HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;  
Another seem'd envious or coy;  
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;  
But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush*. *F. Queen.*  
To **HUSH.** *v. a.* To fill; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,  
As to be *hush*, and nought at all to say. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*  
It was my breath that blew this tempest up,  
Upon your husbandry usage of the pope;  
But since you are a gentle convertite,  
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,  
And make fair weather in your bluff'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak softly;  
All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakespeare.*  
When in a bed of straw we shrink together,  
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,  
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then  
*Hush* my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Orway.*

*Hush'd* as midnight silence go;  
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*  
Her fire at length is kind,  
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

The

# HUT

Upon his rising the court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To **HUSH.** *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.  
This matter is *hushed* up, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

**HUSHMONEY.** *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.  
A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found,  
*Hushmoney* sends to all the neighbours round;  
His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,  
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

**HUSK.** *n. f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch, or *huycken*, from *huy*.] The outmost integument of fruits.  
Do but behold yon poor and starved band,  
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,  
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Slak. H. V.*  
Most feeds, in their growing, leave their husk or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be  
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and husks  
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Fruits of all kinds, in coat  
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husks, or shell  
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board  
Heaps with unparring hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Some steep their feeds, and some in cauldrons boil  
O'er gentle fires, the exuberant juice to drain,  
And swell the flatt'ring husks with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*  
Some when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd,  
Has drain'd the pulposus mafs, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse; thou, more wife, shalt steep  
The husks in water, and again employ  
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water 'till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the husk was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
Do not content yourselves with mere words, left you only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon husks instead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.  
**HUSKED.** *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.  
**HUSKY.** *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found  
A husky harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
With timely care  
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain shouldst seek a strainer, to dispart  
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Phillips.*

**HUSKY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*; taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.  
Get you in, *husky*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

**HUSTINGS.** *n. f.* [*hýrings*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.  
To **HUSTLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together.  
**HUSWIFE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]  
1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *husky* in a bad sense. *Bianca.*

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,  
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
2. An economist; a thrifty woman.  
Why should you want?  
The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush  
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*

To **HUSWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.  
But *huswifery* the little heav'n had lent,  
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;  
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

**HUSWIFERY.** *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]  
1. Management good or bad.  
Good *huswifery* trieth  
To rise with the cock;  
Ill *huswifery* lyeth  
'Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.  
If cheeques in dairie have Argus his eyes,  
Tell Cistley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tuss. Husbandry.*

**HUT.** *n. f.* [*hute*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.  
Our wand'ring fairs, in woful state,  
To a small cottage came at last,  
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,  
Who kindly did these fairs invite  
In his poor hut to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore